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A NEW NAME FOR *PSEUDOGRAMMA* CARPENTER (CALONEURODEA: PALEUTHYGRAMMATIDAE)

The extinct order Caloneurodea, characterized by the similarly shaped fore- and hindwings and in having veins CuA and CuP simple, is only known from Upper Carboniferous and Permian deposits (303-245 million years ago). The group is quite small with only 9 families and 16 genera (see Carpenter, 1992, for complete listing). Although some authors have suggested the Caloneurodea to be a basal neuropteroid order of the Endopterygota (Sharov, 1966; Rasnitsyn, 1980), the order is best considered a relative of the extinct order Protorthoptera in the Exopterygota (Burnham, 1984; Carpenter, 1992).

In 1943 Dr. Frank M. Carpenter erected a new genus, *Pseudogramma,* for the euthygrammatid species *Euthygramma aberrans* (Martynov, 1938). At that time, Carpenter also moved *Pseudogramma* into a new family, the Paleuthygrammatidae, along with the genera *Paleuthygramma, Vilvia, Vilviopsis,* and *Apsidoneura. Apsidoneura* was later moved into its own family with *Homaloptila* (Carpenter, 1961). Unfortunately, the generic name *Pseudogramma* is preoccupied. Thus, the following taxonomic changes are proposed to alleviate this difficulty:

Paleuthygrammella, **new name**

Pseudogramma Carpenter, 1943, p. 70.; preoccupied by *Pseudogramma* Bleeker, 1875, p. 24 (Perciformes: Serranidae). Type species: *Euthygramma aberrans* Martynov, 1938, by original designation.

Etymology. The new generic name is a diminutive of *Paleuthygramma,* type genus of the family Paleuthygrammatidae.

Remarks. The genus is only known from the Upper Permian of Arkhangelsk Province, Russia and contains only the type species. The genus is distinguished from other paleuthygrammatid genera in having vein M simple.

Paleuthygrammella aberrans (Martynov), **new combination**

Euthygramma aberrans Martynov, 1938, p. 73.
Pseudogramma aberrans (Martynov): Carpenter, 1943, p. 70.

Remarks. This species is only known from the wings. The venation has most recently been figured by Martynova (1962) and by Carpenter (1992).—*Michael S. Engel, Department of Entomology, Comstock Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.*

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